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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE is just "off chance" of the *Fokien*, due here on Friday morning, bringing the *Normand* survivors down from Amoy.

We are informed by the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Maria Valeria*, from Bombay, left Singapore this afternoon, for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, tomorrow evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Australian liner *Sakata Maru* will continue her maiden trip from Dai Nippon to the Antipodes tomorrow morning under the command of Captain E. B. Macmillan, who piloted the same *Sakata Maru* when on the Amoy run.

FOUR 17-knot torpedo-boats flying the dressed dragon flag, armed to the teeth, heavily manned and chock-full of torpedoes and missiles arrived here from Whampoa this afternoon—and yet the *Victor Emmanuel* has not spread a single torpedo-net up to the hour of our going to press. From battle, murder, annihilation, lawyers, and all other horrors good Lord deliver us!

The Goat:—"During the scare, when the Chinese money-changers in Hongkong were buying up bank notes at 90 cents to the dollar, who were they like Phaul's daughter?"

The Goat:—"The one who drinks water and makes milk, and the other who..."

The Goat:—"No, you're drinking again! It is because they drew a little profit from the push on the 24th."

THE Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Arcturion* appears from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon.

THE new admiral of the Yangtze (whatever that may mean) is a Chinese paper to have arrived at Shanghai, en route for Nanking, on the 18th instant.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin for this port on the 24th inst.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE new "Shan" liner *Siam*, Captain W. Nicol, left for Swatow this afternoon where her name and flag will probably be changed by Messrs. Bradley & Co., the managing owners of the "Shan" boats.

WE are informed by the Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., that the steamship *Belgia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 6th inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow morning.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* understands that the adventurous little craft *Alvina* *Said*, just returned from a most interesting trip to the Sea of Okhotsk, has been the first vessel which entered the inner harbour of the port of that name during the last twenty-three years.

THE Sanitary Board will meet on Thursday, October 27th, at 4 p.m. Agenda.—1. Mortality Returns for the weeks ended the 15th and 22nd October, 1892. 2. Reports.—A. Concerning a Cattle Depot for Kaulung. B. From the Surveyor for the quarter ended the 30th September, 1892. C. From the Analyst, on samples of water drawn from the Talam, and Pokfulam conduits and mains, in September, 1892.

WE note from the *Mercury* the operations to raise the pontoon *Lulu*, sunk a short time ago at the Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai, have not been successful yet. The *Lulu* has had a very chequered career; she was originally one of the so-called "safety day boats" built during the time when in America built in 10 days as a vessel to be used in case of a rebellion in the service, and called out of Shanghai for some time, owned by the late Mr. Bletten, of Messrs. S. C. Farmham & Co., as a three-masted American schooner, or rather "barquentine," under the name of *Lulu*; her original name, when a Federal gun-boat, was the *Myrtle*, we believe.

A FEW days ago a Chinese woman and her brother-in-law, were paddling the weary boat from Whampoa to the head towards Aberdeen, when they were surrounded by four strangers, with bamboos as weapons, intent on robbery. Determined to sell his life dearly, or perish in the attempt, brother-in-law made a bee-line for the way out, and just as the circus was in full swing a Sikh policeman hove in sight on the straggly tack (as the Crown Solicitor says). The desperadoes fled at once, and the Sikh spread his feet out, and blocked every way of escape in one act. The "criminal" robbery (Shakespearean term) was brought before Mr. Wodehouse to-day and sentenced, on conviction, to six months hard labour.

THE Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer *Mongkut*, Capt. H. Deane, on her recent trip to Bangkok carried Commendatore Panza, Italian Minister, Baron H. S. Sternburg, First Secretary to the German Legation, and Lieut. Martini, as passengers. Upon arrival at their destination the distinguished passengers presented a testimonial to Capt. Deane which runs as follows:—

"Bangkok, October 11th, 1892.
"The undersigned, on their arrival at Bangkok after a six days' voyage from Hongkong by the steamer *Mongkut*, wish to express the pleasure they feel at the comfort they found on this ship, and to thank Capt. Deane for his great kindness and thoughtfulness to them during so successful and enjoyable a trip."

At the Magistrate's to-day Mr. Wodehouse sent a coffin to go for nine months, and two others for six months each, for attempting to extort money by threats. It appeared from the evidence that they came from Canton with several other confirmed rogues, and went to a "port town" in a Chinese lodging house with a yarn that their dear departed husband owed some of them \$60. The lady was not at all influenced by their arguments, so words were produced, and she was gently but firmly advised to pay up \$80. Still she refused—in fact, the number of times she was interviewed on the subject without result speaks volumes for the patience of the Canton nobles, who never got their weapons to work at all. Ultimately, Inspector Stanton got his eagle eye on them, and their doom was sealed. After watching their movements for a few days, he concluded they had no visible means of support, nor lawful designs; so he arrested them, and found that they did not even belong to the Hongkong Club. That was their misfortune, not their fault; but do not think when they come out of gaol they will be elected.

THE "BORHARA" DISASTER.

The full descriptive report of all the circumstances connected with the wreck of the *Borhara* and the *Normand*, and the loss of about 300 lives, is completed this evening, and may be had at the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*; or copies may be mailed direct as ordered.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. H. E. Pollock, Acting Puisne Judge.)

October 26th.

THE SIMON AND SAMUEL CASE.

Li Tat Sam sued Lam Tan Chun for \$1,000, balance of defendant's guarantee in a transaction between plaintiff and David Simon. Mr. Hastings (Wotton and Deacon) was for plaintiff and Mr. E. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Gint (for Mr. C. D. Wilkinson's office) defended.

Mr. Robinson raised a preliminary objection that the case was *res judicata*; plaintiff had originally sued Simon and the present defendant jointly, but the writ as to the latter was not quite correctly made out in some respect and since plaintiff wished to get judgment as quickly as possible against Simon (who was then in gaol) leave was obtained to strike out the name of the present defendant, but no leave was obtained nor right reserved to commence a fresh suit against him. Consequently the whole case of plaintiff against Lam Tan Chun was dead.

Mr. Hastings said that none of these statements were proved. If the defence wished to rest on this point, they must call evidence at once; otherwise it had no weight.

Mr. Robinson said if he called all the evidence on this point now it might prejudice other lines of defence if this failed. He asked his Lordship to express an opinion now.

His Lordship said that of course the Court could not decide the point now, and consider it again after hearing evidence.

Evidence was then called for the plaintiff. Lai Tat Sam said he had known defendant since he was a child. Did not know Simon and Samuel. Defendant introduced him to Simon. A contract was made on August 3rd by which witness was to deliver 400 chests of tea to Simon & Co. before August 25th, for \$3600, defendant guaranteeing payment. The money was never paid. When the tea was sent to the money (on August 25th) nobody was to be found at Simon and Samuel's place, which was in Elgin Street. Saw their comrade there that night, and learnt from him that all the money had been carried off. Plaintiff then took action and got judgment in the Original Court against Simon and Samuel for \$3600. (All documents in the suit were now produced and put in evidence.) On execution being levied, about \$4,000 were recovered. Over \$1,000 were still due. Plaintiff then applied to Lam Tan Chun for the balance, about three days after the judgment referred to, and defendant said "I am waiting for the money to come back from the bank." Plaintiff asked for a few hundred dollars on account, and defendant said he would see about it. Later defendant said to plaintiff "Go and sue me for it." (Case proceeding.)

Among other vessels which experienced the typhoon that ended so disastrously to the *Borhara* and *Normand* was the British barque *Namaimo*, but thanks to his well-known seaman's ship Captain Oter got his vessel out of it. The *Namaimo* left Foochow on the 6th instant, bound to Tientsin, and on Saturday and Sunday, the 8th and 9th instant, was in a typhoon north of Formosa. She lost one sail and split another. The vessel was then close among the islands and Captain Oter found it necessary to take to the water and beach the sails, but towards evening the weather got dark and gloomy, with confused sea. At 8 p.m. the wind came in sudden squalls, first from N.W., then N., then N.E., and varying every few minutes, and while sail was being taken off a tremendous squall from the E. struck the ship and put her aback, gave her stern way, and the sea breaking over her stern filled the cabin, broke the wheel and drove the rudder from one side to the other. Under the circumstances, the vessel was helpless for a few minutes, but she was got before the wind running and steering, and after the weather had been secured, the sails that could not be made fast in time being blown to pieces. The vessel was well attended to, but it took all night in the face of the typhoon, then blowing to secure the yards and what sails were worth saving. On Tuesday morning a survey of the damage was made, and it was found that the deck load was all right, except a few poles and planks forward which were missing, but the ship's gear was badly cut up. It was also found that the rudder swung loosely, and independently of the rudder head which showed signs of straining. A careful trial convinced Captain Oter that the damage to the rudder had been secured, the rudder being under water, and the rudder trunk close fitting the full extent of the injury done could not be ascertained. Such being the case, Captain Oter decided to make for Amoy, so he put her head to the west under easy sail, and so long as the helm was not put hard over the vessel steered pretty well. He took this course in preference to proceeding to Foochow because, among other things, the wind was fair and in the event of the rudder giving out there would be more chance of assistance, and an anchorage of access, whereas had she made for Foochow she would have had to go up a river with bad places to pass. A steering spar was rigged ready for use, but was not required and the vessel reached Amoy on Saturday, the 15th. A regular survey has not been held, but in addition to the damage to the rudder, some sails were split or blown away and the vessel leaked a little, probably round the damaged rudder when she got the port; while the captain, to whose skill and energy it was due that the vessel was saved, lost all his cabin stores and personal effects.

PIRACY IN HONGKONG.

Late last night or early this morning one of the most daring and successful acts of robbery ever recorded in the history of piracy was committed in Wyndham Street, not far from the office of this paper.

Yesterday morning a valuable telegram was brought to the *Hongkong Telegraph* office, which had been published in an *Express* during the day, repeating with further details in the regular issue of the paper in the evening. To-day the *Daily Press* reproduces it, and deliberately claims it as a "special telegram to the *Daily Press*," though we published it nearly 24 hours previously.

Hongkong Telegraph, 25th Oct., midday.

THE LATE TYPHOON.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

(Special *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

AMONG 25th Oct.

The Douglas Co.'s steamer *Formosa* is bringing the second engineer (Mr. Nistad) and a seaman named Hernes, who are sole survivors of the Norwegian steamer *Normand*, which was wrecked on the Pescadore.

THE "BORHARA" DISASTER.

There are no more survivors of the *Borhara*.

These cuttings from the two papers named speak for themselves. We have known of cases where one telegram is sent to a number of papers, we have known cases where they are sent to only one paper, and we have known cases where we have been known (only in Hongkong) of cases where no credit was given for copied items; but never, no! never have we had the misfortune to set eyes on a print in which an item, already stated, was flaunted as special, exclusive, fresh, sensational news, worth a 10 inch heading!

"Granny," dear, do try to reform. Surely you are not completely past redemption even in these strangely degenerate days—are you?

A PORTUGUESE NOBLEMAN IN TROUBLE.

\$30,000 GONE WRONG.

The *Siam Free Press* has the following about the gentleman who was taken to Macao yesterday from Bangkok, via Hongkong.

One of the most remarkable examples of the spirit of gambling was seen yesterday in the case of a Portuguese Legation by a representative of this paper. Crunched in a filthy room of a few feet square, in an unwholesome and fetid atmosphere, and guarded by a native gaffer, could be seen the unfortunate victim of an insatiable love of *sortevite* playing, broken in spirit, moral, physical and financial wreck. It was not long ago that the half-brother of Cevalher de

Costa was the presiding spirit at annual balls, decorator of Foreign Office dinners and the curled dandy of social gatherings in Bangkok. His services were sought in request by Siamese princes who wished to appear *communi fast* in the manner of their dinners and entertainment, and such golden opportunities were taken every advantage of by the poor victim of the cards, to commit extensive depredations on gold plate and valuable ornaments that he might satisfy his insatiable lust for play. The system followed was carried on with some ingenuity and the accumulated peculations have attained an enormous figure.

The Siamese have suffered severely. From eight to ten thousand taels is the estimated amount of plunder obtained from this source, while a like amount is owing to the tradesmen of various parts of the city. His feverish anxiety to obtain the means of gambling led to the most extraordinary subterfuges and unblushing provisions were obtained in the name of native magistrates and sold to native traders immediately afterwards. From every source available he reaped a dishonest harvest and pandered to his love of play with unwearied zeal. His employees at one time, desirous to save him, had advanced large sums; but these have only gone the way of all others, and, disgusted, they have left the unfortunate man to his fate.

He will be sent in the course of the next few days to Macao, there to undergo trial. This course we cannot look upon other than as a small ray of justice which was never contemplated in the treaties. The evidence will be taken here and forwarded to Macao; but these proceedings are not satisfactory. A criminal ought to be dealt with in his Consular Court in Siam, where evidence can be readily taken, and where the crime has been committed. The Siamese in this have every right of complaint. In Portugal the offence is considered a very serious one, involving, on conviction, transportation for the life, or, at the discretion of the court, a term of years. We deeply sympathize with his relatives in Bangkok, whom he has disgraced by his conduct, and can only trust that the severe lesson will prove a warning to the unfortunate young man for the rest of his life, of the dangers and disasters which inevitably follow a career devoted to gambling.

The *Bangkok Times* says it would require \$30,000 to put him right.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is a political as well as a social factor whose importance has long been overlooked. It varies in different countries, and in different districts of the same country. It varies from year to year, and from century to century. It is an effect, whose causes are almost numberless. By reducing the cost of a common article, it reduces the cost of living in various countries and to measure the rise and fall in prices with the process of the years.

A vast amount of valuable work has been done in this regard by Mithall, Herbert Spencer, Levi, Thorold Rogers, Professor Green, D. G. Thompson, Imogene C. Fales, Edward Atkinson and other writers on political and social economy. Almost as much has been done by members of the British and American consular services. In the consular reports of those two governments there are more than a thousand able and well-written articles on the subject giving facts and figures from nearly every part of the globe. It is only since 1865 that this kind of work has been pursued with any degree of system. Prior to that time, practically nothing was done. Only here and there can we catch glimpses of what was going on. Since 1865 the workers have so increased in numbers that our information is very thorough. Of the decade 1875-1885, the figures are so complete as to enable us to form a clear conception as to almost every nation. Thus the average weekly wage and weekly expenditure for food was as follows in the lands mentioned:—

United States, weekly wage \$12.00, food \$1.50
Canada " " " 10.00 " 1.00
Australia " " " 15.00 " 1.50
France " " " 12.00 " 1.20
Germany " " " 10.00 " 1.00
Holland " " " 12.00 " 1.20
Belgium " " " 10.00 " 1.00
Spain " " " 10.00 " 1.00
Portugal " " " 10.00 " 1.00
Russia " " " 10.00 " 1.00
Japan " " " 10.00 " 1.00

It will be seen that in those countries where there are high wages, only one-third or about one-half the cost of food is required for the same amount of food. In the other countries, where the wages are low, it is nearly all consumed in food. The surplus is so small that it is impossible for the wage worker to better his condition. This in the East applies with terrible force to China, Japan, Hindustan and Ceylon; and in Europe to Italy, Spain and Russia.

In comparing the weekly expenditure of the average artisan in the great capitals, the discrepancy is much greater. Take for example London, Paris, New York and Chicago. The elements of weekly expense are as follows:—

LONDON. PARIS. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

Rent 1.40 .65 3.50 3.00
Clothing 1.20 .65 2.50 2.00
Food 1.30 .65 4.00 3.20

In the new countries such as America and Australia rents are higher than in the older lands. On the other hand wages are usually higher and the prices of food lower. Men having steady employment have the highest comfort in such cities as New York, Chicago, Toronto, Melbourne and Sydney. Next to these, but rather far away, are London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Then follow Paris, Havre and Marseilles. The other great municipalities of Europe follow these so closely together that it is difficult to arrange them in consecutive order. The cost of food is concerned, it hardly needs any figures to show the advantage possessed by the American, Canadian and Australian workmen over his European colleagues. The general price of beef and flour at retail during the past five years has been as follows:—

New York.....to cents. 21
Chicago....." 9
Toronto....." 2
Sydney....." 3
London....." 18
Paris....." 18
Berlin....." 18
Rome....." 20
Madrid....." 21

These differences amount to but little as the European artisan runs much more to a vegetable and therefore cheaper diet than the three Anglo-Saxon types.

One obvious lesson to be derived from the statistics of the cost of living is that while it costs no more to-day than in 1800 for the very poorest classes to live, it costs from 50 to 100 per cent more for the middle classes. In other words, there has been a constant and heavy advance in rents, and in the cost of semi-necessaries with an ever-increasing demand for articles which were formerly unknown or were mere luxuries.

This tendency when carried to its limit means a sharper demarcation between the opulent and indigent than at any period of which we have complete records. The formation of pools and syndicates for the management and control of the great industries, staple products and staples of life must further increase this tendency and pressure

to condense in as many years as what under the competitive system would have required decades.

WM. E. S. FALES.

THE FORMOSAN SAVAGE.

The island of Formosa, says a correspondent of the *Amoy Gazette*, is one of the finest islands on the face of the globe; it is 200 miles long and 70 miles broad, situated off the south coast of China, and ruled and governed by a body of mandarins appointed by the Emperor of the Middle Kingdom. It is a country very rich in produce, and in minerals, among which may be mentioned gold, silver, quicksilver and coal. Its agricultural products are enormous, and it would be hard to pick out a single thing that grows in a tropical climate that does not flourish in Formosa. I must not forget to mention that there are huge petroleum and sulphur springs there. Some of the finest tea the world produces is exported from this country to New York to the extent of 300,000 half-chests yearly; this is grown in the North of the island; in the South it grows upon a large scale, which finds a ready market in Japan. Furthermore than all this, enough camphor trees grow inland to supply the world with camphor for five or six centuries. The scenery is unique, and could not be surpassed, but the climate is bad, and owing to the richness of the soil and the density of the tropical vegetation malarial diseases are frequent, and in too many cases prove fatal. Formosa can boast of a small railway which runs from its capital, Twatwa, to a city in the North called Keelung, a place which possesses the only real harbour in the island, though this is not saying much. The track is only 30 miles, and is run on a single line. Another runs southward from the capital for a distance of another 30 miles to a place called Kwa-lang-tung. The deficiency of a good harbour in the island has to a certain extent been a drawback. As mentioned above, Keelung has the only harbour in the island worth mentioning, but there are several others, which, however, being river harbours with big bars at times are very dangerous to enter; even Keelung is unsafe at certain periods of the year. Devastating storms frequently pass over the island and do enormous damage to life and property. The last one, in August 1892, did damage to the extent of, as estimated, \$14,000 and a loss of 500 lives. At Keelung, Hobe, and Taiwan, huge forts have been erected under foreign supervision, and Krupp guns are mounted therein. The Dutch came to the island in 1662, and the Japanese arrived in 1834, both of whom since left. An American is supposed to have done business in Taiwan with opium in the early days of the century, but there is some doubt whether he really arrived then. Only ships on the outside edge of the island belong to the Chinese, the rest being populated by a body of aborigines which, if a census were taken, would be shown to be in "goodish" numbers. The districts they live in are very mountainous and rugged. They sleep in huts made of the palm or banyan leaf. The men are not very tall, five-foot-eight being, we should fancy, a big man amongst them. The women are short and ugly. It has always been a question where these aborigines first came from, for they are not at all like the Chinese. The best theory as a solution to this that we have ever heard of is that they are descended from the prehistoric Malays from one of the East Indian islands, and mixed with the Dutch and Japanese, the former certainly, for some are as fair complexioned as a European. On referring to some notes we have had access to we find the following reference to the complexions and probable origin of these savages.

"The tribes in question differ materially in appearance, language, manners &c. from the tribes of the plain, called Papuans, and have a strong tinge of the credit of being the original of which is lost in obscurity. Subsequently the Malay element must have appeared, many centuries ago, for the Malays were found by the Spaniards as far North as the Philippines as early as A.D. 1521, at which date the principal islands were almost entirely occupied by them, and it is very likely that those islands as well as Formosa had been colonized by them many hundreds of years before. The complexion of the old men of the tribes is very yellow and often swarthy, that of the young healthy warriors much lighter and clearer, but there is observable in the face of the majority of the Chinese, not quite so dark as the complexion of the mixed descendants of Portuguese settlers of Macao, but resembling more the tint in the faces of the fair-complexioned Japanese. They are of anything darker skinned than ordinary Chinese men who have not been exposed to the sun, but the peculiar strain referred to does not appear so distinctly in the younger members of the tribe, or so strongly as it does in the complexion of those who have taken an active part in hunting, fighting, and in the hard daily struggle for existence."

Their hair is darkish, and somewhat long, not frizzled like the African negro, nor thick like the ordinary East Indian's hair. They are keen sportsmen, as naturally they should be, and are always on the *qui vive*; their eyes having a searching restlessness like the wild anxious gaze of deer; this is accounted for from the fact that this savage has many foes, not only in the wild animals, but in human enemies, (the Chinese) who are always on the war-path searching for him when they manage by stealth to kill him he brings them in the sum of \$100 from the crown. The men never tattoo, but the women do so with a kind of indigo blue which appears in lines on their faces commencing about the nose, from which is drawn a straight line on either side to the ear, parallel lines are then drawn from this about the eighth of an inch apart down to the chin. Their forehead is never tattooed, and their body but slightly. Their ornaments for personal adornment are a necklace of wild boar's teeth, cuttle-fish brads, or a string of foreign shells. The buttons secured from some friendly Chinaman, this possibly would give the total of all their paraphernalia. Tobacco is a great solace to the savage, and grows wild in his country; it is simply sun dried, after which it is ready for the pipe. All the savages smoke, we fancy. Their pipes are made of hollowed bamboo, and the stem is made of bamboo reed, being about half a foot in length. The bowls are tastefully and prettily carved. When not in use they put them in their hair. Most of the savages wear no clothing at all, and those that do only wear a loincloth, and called by them "lukus." Nearly all wear a belt called "sabcock" into which they stick their "lalo" and anything else they desire. The *lalo* is a sabre, the blade of which is a foot and a half long and very sharp; it is set in a shaft of wood, and frequently the end of the scabbard is adorned by the *quies* of a Chinaman, who has fallen a victim in some head-hunting expedition. The *lalo* is the savage's great sword-by, and he would be without it like the Irishman without his shillelagh.

With this weapon he gives the death blow to some animal, with it also he eats, and last of all he cuts off the heads of his enemies with it. The blades are exchanged by them with the Chinese for deer horns, and are often taken from the Chinese in warfare. The men are armed with bows and arrows and lances; a few of those on the borders have muskets. They have a coat which is made of the skin of the large brown deer, partially cured by exposure to the sun and wind; the design is about as rude as it could be. A slit of about 6 inches is made in the side, and at the end of the slit a circular piece of the skin is cut out, allowing just room for the neck. The stiffness of the hide and the narrow space allowed for the neck, prevent the coat from dropping off the shoulders. A man with a covering of this kind can screw himself into such a position that no part of his body is exposed, excepting his head, and on this he places his jockey-shaped hat, with the peak at the back, thus securing perfect protection from rain. The aborigines manufacture for themselves not a bad kind of matting of coarse long grass. They also manufacture the jockey-shaped hat mentioned above, also made of grass. Their articles of manufacture such as bows, arrows, spears, string made of hemp, and pipes of bamboo. Their mode of making weaving, apparel, of bleached hemp fibres is as follows:—The loom is a hollow place of wood, about three feet long, and one foot and a half in diameter, and is placed on the ground; the weaver sits down on the ground placing his feet against the hollowed wood; the strands are kept perfectly tight by a strap passed round the back of the weaver; the shuttles or needles are passed by hand, from right to left, drawn tight and adjusted with a piece of flat wood of the shape of a paper knife. The knowledge of the art of weaving, of course, is a part of the use of hemp, may have been derived from the first occupants of this island. The aborigines who live in the elevated ranges of the mountains have sprung from a very ancient stock, and have been almost undisturbed until within the last three centuries or so, having retained all their primitive modes of life, manners and customs. They have no written language of their own. On first meeting a savage of the true type you notice what a wide difference there is between him and his Celestial friend across the border, not only in the shape of the head, but particularly in the expression of the countenance, which reveals the anxious gaze of the deer, insecure from wild and human animals, as mentioned before. The men have a curious custom of piercing the lobes of their ears, and passing a small piece of bamboo through the cavity. Their only ornaments are a string of white cuttle-fish bone, or a necklace of wild boar's tusks. To conclude, this race of savages is one of the few in the world that have defied the approach of civilization. Where the original family came from will always remain in obscurity, yet this does not deter us from taking an iota of interest that clings to this race. It is maintained by the majority of those that have seen any of the specimens of them, that the more one sees of them the more one wishes to see them, and also to go farther into their country, see how they live, and what methods they use when cooking, weaving and fighting, &c., &c. There are so many points of interest to be drawn from the rice as to require a man with plenty of time on hand, and patience, besides having a thorough knowledge of this veritable though ague and fever-stricken garden of Eden.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 15th.

The weather at present is like English summer in every sense of the word—deliciously brisk mornings, warm and yet not hot during the day, followed by cool breezes after sundown.

I need

